

the international community," said the U.N.'s Mohamed ElBaradei. Pyongyang responded by saying it would resist all demands to allow nuclear inspections.

On June 9 of this year, North Korea ratcheted up tensions by saying that it needs nuclear weapons to combat "hostile threats" from Washington, D.C. After the 9/11 terrorist attacks, President George W. Bush had named North Korea, along with Iraq and Iran, as part of an "axis of evil." He said those nations threaten democratic ideals.

CAUSE FOR CONCERN

Most military analysts do not believe North Korea would actually use nuclear weapons. But they do worry that the poverty-stricken nation could sell them to countries or people who might use them—terrorists, for example.

Other military analysts fear that if North Korea resumes its nuclear weapons program, neighboring countries will be forced to follow suit in order to protect themselves, leading to a full-scale arms race like the one that occurred between the Soviet Union and the United States during the Cold War. The Cold War, which began in 1945 at the end of World War II and ended in 1991 with the breakup of the Soviet Union, was a tense period in history when nuclear war threatened the world.

Some people think that Kim Jong Il is bluffing, vying for more aid from the United States. Because there are no inspectors inside North Korea, there is no way to know for certain if the country really has the know-how to manufacture nuclear weapons.

DEFUSING A CRISIS

In August, North and South Korea, Japan, China, Russia, and the United States met in Beijing, China, to help defuse the crisis. North Korea insisted that for it to give up its weapons program, the United States must first sign a nonaggression treaty. Washington responded by saying that North Korea must first dismantle its nuclear weapons program. Though no headway was made at those talks, both sides agreed to meet again in November.

"There has to be some not-yet-apparent flexibility on both sides," said President Carter. "The United States and North Korea, through any means possible ... need to make basic agreements," he said. Carter thinks the agreement needs full support and close monitoring by the international community. "I think that this warrants ... the top priority in the international community at this time," Carter said.

**CONSIDER THIS...** What are some different ways the U.S.-North Korean crisis could play out?

NEWSIDE BAY

# Put to the Test

## Do School Drug Tests Violate Students' Rights?

**W**HEN ANTHONY FREY showed up for the final day of his freshman year last spring, his eyes were red from a late night of studying.

That morning, Anthony's teachers at North Pole High School in Alaska, singled him out for a special pop quiz—an eye exam to help determine whether drugs or alcohol had contributed to his red eyes.

The test results prompted the vice principal to give Anthony a choice: Bring in a urine sample within 24 hours for drug testing or be expelled for 90 days. Anthony's father, Martin, refused to let his son take the urine test and filed a lawsuit against the school district. He said the drug test and the school's drug policy violated his son's rights.

The Freys aren't the only ones teed off. Their case and others have sparked a nationwide debate: Should schools test students for drugs?

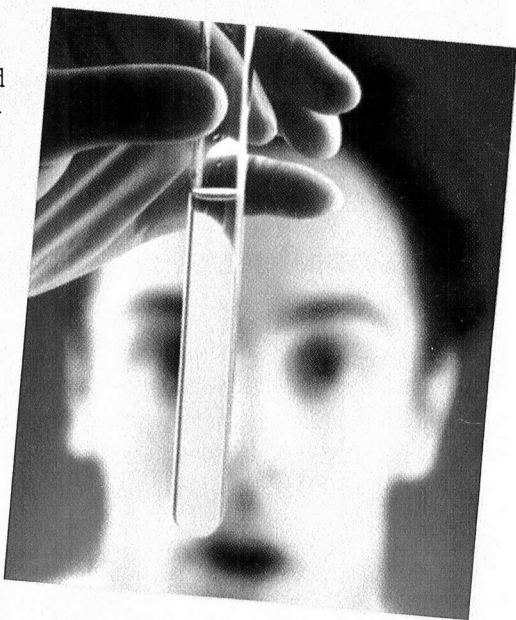
Failing Grade

Pee in a cup? Are you kidding? That's what some students say about drug tests, which they call unnecessary and embarrassing.

Jane Marie Russell, 18, had to submit a urine sample after her Miami school started testing teens for drugs. "It was so **degrading**," she told *Teen People*. "The school ... sent the results with a letter signed by the principal, saying 'thankfully' it came out negative. There was never any question for me or my parents about whether I was using drugs!"

Some students argue that random drug tests violate the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which promises freedom from searches unless there is probable cause. Those students say that if their school has no reason to suspect them of using drugs, they should not have to be tested.

Others argue that schools should let parents take the lead role in issues such as teen drug use. "The school district should be supporting the parent and not **supplanting** the parent," said Robert John, an attorney who is helping the Freys.



■ To pee or not to pee—that is the question facing students at schools nationwide.

Top of the Class

When it comes to drug tests, schools rule, officials say. School administrators are responsible for protecting the health and safety of students, and testing students for drugs is a good way of doing that, according to supporters.

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled in favor of school drug testing twice—once for athletes and once for students who participate in extracurricular activities. The justices say some Fourth Amendment rules need to be relaxed in schools to keep students safe.

Supporters of drug testing argue that students give up their privacy when they receive physical exams and vaccinations at schools' request. They say taking drug tests shouldn't be any different.

"If kids have nothing to hide, they won't have any problem taking a test," Arkansas teen Amanda Moore told *Teen People*. "The kids who protest may be the ones who need to be tested most."

What do you think? Are school drug tests fair? Why or why not?

Make it count! Take part in an instant CE poll on this news debate. Go to

<http://www.weeklyreader.com/ce>.

